

ENTERTAINMENT

Ten Victor Records

which should be in every home

Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

18833-a	Meet Me To-Night in Dreamland	Black Diamond Band
18833-b	To the Strains of that Wedding March	Black Diamond Band
18833-c	Apache Dance	Black Diamond Band
18833-d	Second Chasseurs March	Black Diamond Band
18833-e	Waiting for Me	Eddie Morton
18833-f	Fables (Brannen-Helf)	Rob Roberts
35426-a	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-b	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-c	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-d	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-e	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-f	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-g	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-h	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-i	Funeral March	Vesella's Band
35426-j	Funeral March	Vesella's Band

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[29-3]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Three or Four Months from 1st June, 1916.

"IDESLEIGH" No. 5, Bowen Road.

Apply to—

M. S. NORTHCOTE.

Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1916. [503]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED

HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanchai,

for six months. Electric Light and Telephone

installed.

Apply—

D. V. STEVENSON.

Care of DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [492]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,

Five Rooms.

J. ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE-

HEDGE," DWELLING HOUSES contain-

ing Five Rooms and Outhouses.

FAIRVIEW, No. 1, Robinson Road,

comprising 9 ROOMS, Ample Servants,

Quarters, and Gardens.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [418]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TONG TERRACE, Kennedy Road.

Apply—

LI FUK TSAU,

Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBBS,

8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [325]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-

sion.

Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,

containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,

Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &

HARBSTON.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [30]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—

A. B. AVASIA,

Care of E. P. PARSONS,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.

KELLET STREET, 66, PEAK.

No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and

Spacious Godown.

"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let

Furnished, 6 Rooms.

"GLENIFFE," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,

Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS

VILLA WEST.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,

Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"BOSENEATH," 3, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street,

Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK

(Unfurnished).

No. 14, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,

Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [35]

CANTON BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

During the first two months of the year the sum of \$2,798.50 has been collected as per the undernoted list:—

H. G. Allen \$10, donation; Baasque de L'Indo-China Bridge Party \$80.50, donation; J. H. Barton \$5, monthly; R. K. Bachelor \$10, monthly; E. G. Becke \$50, monthly; F. N. Bell \$45, monthly; E. H. Bennett \$40, monthly; Rev. A. H. Bray \$20, monthly; British Yamen \$25, donation; D. Cheltenham \$25, donation; R. A. J. Chittimall \$20, donation; O. Clarkson \$5, donation; J. E. B. de Courcy \$30, monthly; J. E. Crocker \$30, monthly; A. Darby \$5, monthly; E. F. Darr \$70, monthly; M. Dielda \$25, donation; P. A. V. Dixon \$10, monthly; G. E. Don \$10, monthly; S. Dossabhy & Co. \$20, donation; O. Eager \$10, monthly; H. Ellis \$25, monthly; C. T. Fisher \$30, donation; H. T. Ford \$50, monthly; D. Forbes \$90, monthly; S. H. Godwin \$5, donation; T. E. Griffith \$100, donation; T. E. Griffith Ltd. a/c J. Klubbier \$28, donation; H. P. Harris \$20, monthly; P. L. O. Hill \$20, monthly; A. V. Hogg \$70, monthly; A. Hottos \$10, monthly; Rev. P. Jenkins \$20, monthly; A. B. Jordan \$10, monthly; N. B. Karaya \$50, donation; B. F. Kavarana & Sons \$25, donation; G. F. Kavarana \$50, donation; G. C. Kitching \$20, monthly; A. Luing \$25, donation; C. A. McAllum \$100, monthly; A. G. McLaughlin \$20, monthly; F. R. McKendrick \$5, donation; T. N. Manners \$20, monthly; A. Martin \$30, monthly; R. T. Matheson \$10, donation; M. N. Moha \$25, donation; H. J. Morse \$5, donation; H. G. Mullin \$15, monthly; Patel & Co. \$25, donation; C. A. Peel \$50, monthly; P. Ponomul Bros. \$50, donation; T. Purnumull \$20, donation; F. W. Quirk \$5, donation; G. L. Read \$50, monthly; Dr. W. G. Reynolds \$20, monthly; J. C. E. Ross \$5, monthly; James Ross \$10, donation; H. H. Sande \$50, monthly; Frank Smith \$10, monthly; H. S. Smith \$45, monthly; J. T. Smith \$10, donation; E. H. Swift \$25, donation; Lieut. Timberlake \$25, donation; Tungshan Golf Club Commission on Lottery \$70, donation; Rev. S. G. Tope \$20, monthly; J. P. Vassini \$20, donation; A. Wassianull \$50, donation; V. P. Waters \$30, monthly; O. E. Watson \$20, monthly; E. R. J. White \$10, monthly; E. C. Wilton C.M.G. \$150, donation; E. M. Wood \$20, monthly; \$20—Total \$2,798.50.

The following amounts have been remitted to London:—

\$50. British Red Cross Society.
\$50. St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers.
\$50. Kensington War Hospital Supply Depot.
\$50. Patriotic League of British Overseas.

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee, with regard to War Charities can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

(Hon. Treasurer).

Care of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Canton.

IRISHMEN IN ACTION.

"GERMANS' LAST EFFORT."

The Central News learns that the laurels of a very recent engagement in which British troops figured rested with one of the new Irish regiments and a London battalion. The Germans, it appears, made extraordinary efforts to storm a British front line. Heavy artillery paved the way, and then the enemy approached. One of the newest regiments then had a chance for which it had been waiting. Kneeling down in their trenches, the men received the Benediction from their chaplain.

Soon afterwards the Irishmen were over the parapets singing and yelling. "We are the boys of Wexford," and it was not long before they were charging amongst the Germans. An Irish private, in an interview, said they went among the enemy "like wild men from Borneo." The Germans made a very weak resistance, and turned round and fled. They were pursued by the Irish, who succeeded in occupying two trenches the enemy had taken. There was some terrible bayonet duelling, and heaps of dead were left in the trenches, while many prisoners were captured. Prisoners said that this was the last effort the Germans would make. The Crown Prince, they added, was now in charge of the German final offensive on the Western front.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 1st April is as follows:—

	Receipt for week.	Aggregate for 13 weeks.
This Year	\$11,765	\$16,616
Last Year	9,771	141,525
Increase	1,794	20,021
Decrease		

A new weekly review of life and progress in the Far East has just made its appearance under the title of "The Herald of Asia." If the standard set in the first issue, a copy of which has been sent us, is maintained, the new venture should be assured of a successful future. Its varied and interesting contents are admirably printed on excellent white paper, and it presents a very attractive appearance. The review is published in Tokyo.

KAISER ON VERDUN FRONT. GIGANTIC GERMAN EFFORT.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES." PARIS, February 25th.

The thoughts of the whole of France are concentrated upon Verdun to-day with such anxiety, but with much less apprehension than they were upon the colossal and desperate struggle of the Marne, when the capital itself was in danger. No body is so foolish as to predict for a moment that the furious attacks upon the Eastern gate do not open up a period of intense strain. It is felt upon all sides that the Germans have so much to win from the capture of Verdun that they are willing to "go the limit" as it were upon the success or failure of the present offensive.

The military advantages of the capture of a place of such importance to the supply and defence of the whole Eastern front are apparent, and the effect upon the German war effort of a successful success, even though it is purely geographical and not at all strategic, would be considerable.

Nothing has been neglected which was likely to assist in the achievement of this success. All accounts from the front are unanimous in stating that even the tremendous artillery fighting in the Champagne offensive was like the setting off of a lot of squibs when compared with the pitiless bombardment which has been rolling thunderously through the Meuse Heights for the past week. The famous 12in. and 15in. guns, which have been brought back from the Russian and Serbian fronts to swell the chorus give added force to the tremendous pickaxe of artillery which has transformed the whole region, twisting and cleaving its local geography, tearing, ridding and obliterating trenches and field fortifications, throwing up hillocks, and digging crevasses with bursting shells.

Never before has a battle been so minutely prepared or an army so abundantly provided with the material means of victory. The Crown Prince, who had two Army Corps at his disposal in the sector between Vouziers and Etain, was reinforced by no less than five fresh Corps, brought from the Eastern front, formed out of the Metz army, and among these troops were some of the finest fighting material of the German Empire, such as the 3rd Brandenburg Corps, almost the equal of the much-depleted Prussian Guard, and the 15th Strassburg Corps, under the command of von Deimling. The moral preparation was no less carefully organized. The slow but sure efforts of the Allies towards co-ordination, which will be moved a stage forward next month by the participation of the Italians in the Allied Council in Paris; the tremendous industrial mobilization, the prospect of a flood of new men from Great Britain must have brought clearly before the minds of the German high command the necessity of a general offensive movement upon all the fronts of the world war.

They have arrived at a stage in the combat when they are all beginning to realize that, unless they get the knock-out blow in soon, they are bound to be beaten, not on points, as the premature pacifists seem to desire, but by sheer exhaustion, which would lay them at the mercy of their opponents.

"ONE LAST EFFORT."

Right along the front a certain trench stanchness has been manifest throughout the winter. In spite of the discipline and good moral of the men, it has been noticed that the enemy is no longer desirous, as of yore, to leave the shelter of the trench and seems to have the assurance that the operation which he is called upon to perform is really worth while. The trench has been lavished upon the troops. It is an Army Order, signed by von Deimling, found upon a prisoner, the men are practically called upon to make one last effort to end the war. The General says:—

In the course of this year's last offensive against the French I trust that the 15th Corps will distinguish itself by its courage.

According to the Petit Parisien, an additional moral uplift has been given to the men by the arrival of the War Lord himself. The German General Headquarters in France on Saturday, when a "dress rehearsal" of the great attack was held in a sham fight between the lines, punctuated by many Imperial exhibitions. All this accumulation of fighting material was the prelude to an operation similar to that undertaken by the Germans on the Dunajec, where Marshal von Mackensen burst through the Russian lines upon a limited front.

So far, after five days of unexampled fighting the German General Staff has failed completely to achieve this result. They have succeeded at tremendous cost in battering back the French lines for a distance of about 2,000 yards, but at no point have they succeeded in piercing the French defence.

The battlefield can roughly be split up into three sections. First, the small, but important, region on the west bank of the Meuse between Malancourt and the river. Here, so far, there has been nothing but artillery fighting, which began on the second day of the battle and continued on Wednesday night, when the French artillery protected the evacuation of Brabant-Meuse.

At the other wing, between Ornes and Etain, the German attack broke down on the 22nd, and was followed by a heavy, methodical bombardment. Bad weather has interfered with very active operations in this district. The main fighting has been confined to the Meuse Heights, which rise between the river and the clay-clogged Plain of Woivreux, and the clay-clogged plain plateau for a stretch in a large irregular shape of about a distance of about seven and a half miles. It is here that the Germans have progressed.

FEARS OF THE BATTLE.

As was the Champagne offensive, the battle began with aerial operations, the object of which was to reconnoitre, and, by bomb dropping on big railway centres, to interfere with the transport of reinforcements and supplies. In this first phase of the battle, the French scored distinctly, bringing down four aeroplanes and a Zeppelin, and preventing any interference with the lines of communication.

An intense bombardment, which followed the air engagements, continued with unremitting violence until noon of Monday, when, on the eastern side of the great plateau between Haumont, on the French left and Herbebois on the right, the first

HONGKONG DEALERS AND EXPORTERS. NEED FOR INCREASED CHINESE INTEREST.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Buildings, yesterday for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—

"That clause III of the rules and regulations of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong be altered, as from January 1st, 1916, to read:—

"All mercantile firms and persons engaged or interested in the export and Chinese produce trade of Hongkong or China either as exporters or dealers shall be eligible for admission as members in the manner hereafter described and on payment of \$40.00 for the current year of their election and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January in each year."

Mr. T. W. HILL (Bradley and Co.) presided, and those also present were Messrs. M. Fernandez (Hongkong Mercantile Co.), G. Mizlin (Gilmour Trading Co.), A. van Andel (Holland China Trading Co.), E. A. Beaumont (Jardine Matheson & Co.), D. K. Moss (Alex. Ross and Co.), W. Humphreys (W. J. Humphreys and Co.), Unaiwan (Tung On Co.), S. Pinga (Harry Wickham and Co.), J. Higginbotham (J. D. Higginbotham and Co.), U. Rummah (M. Rummah and Co.), T. G. Weall (Dodwell and Co.), and B. Tennant (W. Loxley and Co.).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then remarked that the original subscription was \$25, but last year, in order to meet current expenses they had to make a levy of \$20. The increase they were asked to make to \$40, which was really \$5 less than the subscription made last year. The decrease in membership was due partly to the elimination of the German membership and also to their failure, much to their regret, to obtain anything like a proportionate representation of Chinese members. This Association, as they would have gathered from the report, which was published from year to year, had done a great deal of good work during the last year, and it had been in existence, and he thought they would agree that it was worthy of support, especially at the present time when they, as exporters, were doing their best to obtain hold of a trade of the German firms. He then proposed the resolution.

Mr. MISKIN seconded, and it was unanimously carried.

This was all the business.

infantry attacks were launched. These met with a tremendous barrage of fire from very strong French artillery positions, but, with a courage which would be praiseworthy in a better cause, the Germans pierced this curtain of steel and succeeded in reaching the French first trenches along a large front, and, in some cases, in penetrating into the support trenches, out of the greater part of which they were turned almost automatically by the French counter-attacks. At 10 that night, after a brief breathing space, the Germans came back again, carrying further stretches of advanced trenches.

Next morning the bombardment was renewed with still greater vigour upon both banks of the Meuse, the whole front being deluged with high explosives and all the reconnoitred artillery positions plastered with shell. Towards noon this devil's fire slackened and again the German infantry poured in solid masses towards the French line. This great assault pressed in the whole of the French centre, the Germans taking Haumont Wood and getting into the Warville Wood between the Bois des Caures and Herbebois, so that the salient based upon Brabant-sur-Meuse, which the Germans failed to carry, had, by night time, been changed from convex to concave. Beaumont also still holding out. That night, under cover of artillery fire, Brabant was evacuated by the French owing to its exposed position.

Yesterday the Germans pushed their advance as far as Samogneux, and in the centre, where the French, in spite of a gallant and successful counter-attack of one of their most famous corps, only held the southern point of the Bois des Caures, Beaumont, and Ornes, the French again deemed it prudent to withdraw to the south of Ornes, which, with Beaumont, has been evacuated.

THE NEW LINE OF RESISTANCE.

Broadly speaking, what has happened so far has been that the French centre has given way under tremendous pressure, while the two staple points upon which it depended held firm, but they in turn have been evacuated so as to constitute practically a straight front, running south of Beaumont, on the heights to the east of Champagnelle, to the south of Ornes. Here, owing to the large loop of the river, the front is considerably restricted, and the Meuse Heights only measure six miles across. This line of resistance, as the common term the new position, constitutes a naturally strong position on hills about 1,000ft. high supported in the rear by about two-and-a-half miles of solid field works based upon Donsumont Fort, and there must still be very hard fighting before the Germans can hope to reach the main defences of Verdun.

During the night there was a noticeable slackening of the enemy artillery fire, and the infantry made no attempt to come to close quarters. It would be premature to declare that the offensive has come to an end. It has been prepared on too vast a scale for abandonment to be possible after five days even of fighting of this desperate nature.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

One thing is clear, as I pointed out in my dispatch yesterday, the whole country has complete confidence in the science and heroism of its defenders. The attitude of the public may be summed up in the remark made to me by a Deputy—"J'ai tellement confiance que j'ai peur." For the moment, at any rate, that confidence has been justified. Right along the front the enemy losses have been gigantic; regiments and divisions have melted away before the machine-guns and the "75's." Nowhere has the line been pierced; the French stock of shells is practically inexhaustible; and reinforcements of men continue to pour into the threatened sector.

CHINA'S SALVATION FUND. MAY BE USED FOR SPINNING MILLS.

The agitation for national savings, which was started in China during the Sino-Japanese negotiations and kept up for a time with violent vindictiveness, died down as suddenly as it had been commenced. The result, too, was very poor, the amount realized having reached hardly ten per cent. of what the promoters anticipated. The matter, moreover, took an unexpected turn, for very soon the subscribers began to cry out vociferously against the unsatisfactory management in some cities in the south and the money was sent back to them.

Thinking that the savings thus collected almost at the point of intimidation, through the instrumentality of patriotism, could be turned into a better account than paying them back to the subscribers, the Office of the Chihli National Salvation Fund at Tientsin sent a circular letter to similar bodies in the various provinces urging them to invest the amount under their custody for some profitable undertakings. The message was favourably considered, and over 20 replies are said to have been received by the Chihli Office.

As the result, a general meeting of the promoters throughout China will be held in Tientsin in the near future and the question how to dispose of the fund will be deliberated upon. Since it was necessary to sound the opinions of the people in Chihli and arrive at a certain conclusion before handing it to the disposal of the money, the matter was referred to the Society of Tientsin Merchants and Manufacturers. In consequence of that, an extraordinary meeting was held at which the subject was put under discussion. Suggestions were made to invest the fund for the establishment of a company to manufacture dyo stuffs, for the development of industry in Mongolia, for banks, for overseas traffic business, etc., but the proposition of a certain Mr. Wang Pai-chen to establish cotton spinning mills was carried. He thought that the total consumption of piece goods and yarn in China could be supplied by native mills if they came to possess 5 million spools in all, at present the aggregate numbering only some 600,000 spools.

The decision arrived at was reported to the Savings Office, strongly recommending it to use the fund for the establishment of cotton spinning mills.—China Advertiser.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS COMMANDER BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.C.

DESKETER.

1.—No. 1070 Sapper Ormond Munro, having been absent since 25th February, 1916, is hereby declared to be a deserter.

PARADES.

7.00 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Semaphore practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Engineers Co.—(Taikoo Section)—Machinery and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergt. Everest.
5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Company—Drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty to-night: Scouts Co. On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co. Orderly Officer: Lieut. Kennett. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Trooper Waller is passed for Patrol duty. All members of this detachment are required to attend at the King Edward Hotel at 7.45 p.m. on Saturday, April 8th. Uniform to be worn.

PARADES.

Thursday, April 6th.—Recruits of No. 1 Company:—P. cs. Wilson, Caldwell, Spaulding, Edwards, Mahmood, Moses, and Hassan, under the Sergt.-Major.

DRILL COUR.

All Platoon and Section Commanders will attend at the D.S.P.'s Office, Prince's Buildings, on Monday, April 10th, at 5.30 p.m.

NO. 2 COMPANY RIFLES.

Rifles must be drawn by members of this Company on Friday, April 7th. Fall in under Section Commanders at 5.15 p.m. sharp, outside the Armoury.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Wednesday, April 6th, at Club Lusitano, at 6.30 p.m. sharp. F. C. JEWELL, D.S.P. (R.).

WAR-WORN BULGARS.

DESERTING FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES.

A shortage of food and the generally severe conditions otherwise prevailing in the Bulgarian army have combined to drive a number of deserters from King Ferdinand's army across the Greek frontier. Several have been taken by the British and French. These prisoners declare that a state of grave discontent exists in the Bulgarian army. Its rank and file are anxious to return home; they are weary of war, and seem that they have accomplished what they set out to do—namely, conquer Serbia and Macedonia.</

CORRESPONDENCE

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I submit a few questions in connection with the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, report, which should you grant the favour of their publication, might be dealt with in the Chairman's address at the forthcoming meeting.

Is it necessary to have six directors whilst the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation successfully manages with eight, and if so, why?

Why should the directors of the Tramway Company each receive a sum only \$800 short of the combined fees of the directors of a concern like the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, and considerably more than a director of such a wealthy concern as the Union Insurance Society of Canton?

Are directors paid full money for periods when they are absent from the Colony?

How many were away at one time last year?

Has any director received payment for a year when absent from the Colony during the whole of that period?

Is it necessary to run a motor-car for "emergency," when breakdown gangs are not conveyed in that car to breakdowns?

When the report includes: Store expenses \$20,033; office expenses \$248,19.8; and miscellaneous expenses (four items for Hongkong alone)—\$287,10.7, \$12,13.6, \$130,3.3, \$71,10.5; with \$430,3.0 and \$147,7.2 (London), apart from postage, salaries and cables, is not the sum of \$224,0.9 a large one for printing and stationery?

Are so many European overseers as well as Chinese ticket examiners necessary?

Is it necessary to spend thousands of pounds on quarters for the staff, as at present contemplated?

Is it economical to light the cars nearly an hour before official night?

Is any director party to the suggestion that "all first-class cars" should not be run during Race Week, that the five-cent fares be maintained, and that the powers that be should insist on such?

Is it necessary for a manager and a secretary to be employed, and do the Articles of Association permit of it?

Is there not great scope for retrenchment other than in connection with dividends—Yours, etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

[We would advise "Shareholder" to ask these questions personally at the general meeting, on the 19th inst., or, if he desires an immediate reply, to write to the secretary of the Company for the information.—ED.]

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I have perused with great interest "Patriot's" comments on Prof. Smith's speech, but cannot for the life of me see why this should be called a "Chemists' and Engineers' War" to the exclusion of all other professions and occupations. Whilst admitting the usefulness of the engineers and chemists, we surely should not forget the people as a whole and the enormous sacrifices of blood and money necessary to bring this gigantic struggle of an enlightened democracy against a selfish devouring military autocracy to a successful close. What would be the position of both engineers and chemists without brave soldiers and sailors to man their engines of war and a willing people to pour out its wealth for the manufacture of shells and cannon? Also, why omit the medical profession and our judicially trained diplomats? Surely this is a people's war and not the strife of any particular parts thereof, otherwise it would be doomed to failure.

As regards mining in China, both Prof. Smith and "Patriot" forget the merchant-financier who has always the casting vote on enterprises of this kind. It is the cool, level-headed man of business, with his finger on the pulse of the world's inexorable law of supply and demand, who engages both engineers and chemists and makes their undertakings possible.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, April 4th, 1916.

DEMOCRAT.

CHEMISTS AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I suppose that Mr. Lloyd George meant to imply that this war differed from all others on account of its scientific equipment, and the necessity for munitions, when he said, "This is a Engineer's War."

BATH OF "CHIGO MARU"

BROKEN IN HALF BY MOUNTAINOUS SEAS

All hope of saving the splendidly appointed T.E.R. liner *Chigo Maru* has now practically been abandoned. On Monday there was a gale outside of which the stricken ship, in her exposed position felt the full force. She rocked alarmingly, and those on board again thought it advisable to take what little refuge the rocks offered rather than stay on the ship, until the storm has subsided. It was found impossible owing to the mountainous seas prevailing yesterday to approach the steamer.

The Naval signalling station stated that messages had been received that the *Chigo Maru* was pounding heavily, and that there was a north-east gale and a heavy sea running. The *David Gillies* returned in the morning and confirmed these facts.

A further number of the crew of the *Chigo Maru* were brought in yesterday by the *Kiango Maru* and the *Hercules*, having been taken off the north side of the island. About 90 men were at that time working on the ship under the supervision of Mr. Greig (Chief Engineer at Taikoo). They were working in the daytime and spending the night on the rocks. So far two Chinese have been reported missing.

Tidings in the afternoon showed that the *Chigo Maru*, after a severe pounding, had broken in half between the No. 2 and 3 holds.

Chemists have done a great deal, and their services should be recognized. Unfortunately, chemical research and investigation has not been encouraged as much in the past as would have been beneficial to Britain.

Everyone in Britain has done so much that it is impossible to enumerate all callings. The greatest sacrifice—that of life itself—has been made by miners, newsmen, farm labourers, poets, poets of all ranks and professions; so that we are glad to think of such men with pride.

The development of chemistry, mining, and other sciences and applied science at the local University is, I suppose, very much dependent upon endowments. They will come in due course, and your correspondent will be doing good work by assisting in the development of the particular branch of study in which he is interested.

I regret that pressure of other work will prevent me replying any further to letters on this subject.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1916.

CALL TO ARMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I do not see why we Britons should remain indifferent at the Nation's call, although far away from our Motherland. Our sister colonies of Australia and Canada have been spontaneous in their response to the "Call to Arms" and have proved themselves brave good fellows. Married men at home are now called up, while we have a good number of young unmarried folks in this Colony who are enjoying a easy life, especially the British born, not to say the British subjects. They should be called up at once; their places can be suitably filled by able local hands. Are there not already sufficient widows and orphans deprived of their beloved husbands and fathers? Why should the battalions be left uncared when they are entirely free and have a strict obligation to fight for their country? Hongkong should give a better example than it is doing now. Let all Britons here exhibit their patriotism by stepping forward and offering their services at once! We here are not in imminent danger and ought not to be selfish enough to abstain from risking our lives to save our nation. I must reluctantly confess, although a Briton myself, that there is distinct indifference shown in this Colony as compared with other British colonies. This should not be so. Let us spare our married countrymen from being called up, and let us all go to the front before them. *Alone enfants de la patrie, le jour de gloire est arrivé!* Yes, our victory is fast approaching, and we must all join our belligerent brothers to attain this glorious day and spare more widows and orphans! All available British hands ought to come forward; Hongkong will have other subjects to look after its safety, and the present number of the Police Reserve is sufficient to preserve the peace of the Colony. Let us, then, all hasten to help our brothers at the front.

I am ready to go, were it not for my advanced age, but if I am needed, here I am, I go!—Yours, etc.

MISSIONARY WORK.

WHERE HE THE GOVERNOR WOULD LIKE TO BE.

"Bishop Brent's description of his work in the Philippine Islands reminds me of islands further south—the islands of the Western Pacific—the administration of which I had for a too short a time, and where I often wish I was back again," said H.E. the Governor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Bishop Brent for his address on missionary work in the Philippines at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association yesterday.

"His remarks remind me particularly of the Solomon Islands, where there are thousands of men, fishermen, who are absolute savages, and would gladly cut off any man's head—especially a white man's head—if he ventured beyond the beach which is used as a sort of neutral zone for trading purposes. If there are any missionaries about who do not care for mission work in China, they should transfer their efforts to some of those islands in the Pacific. There is any amount of good work to be done down there."

His Excellency said that Bishop Brent should be a trifle more careful in his travelling among the Sulu islands, but he was an absolutely fearless man, and he had no doubt that was his best protection. They wished him success in his work. He was going back to the land of his adoption. His Excellency added that he was sure every Englishman and every Englishwoman sincerely trusted that the charge of the Philippine Islands would never be severed from the Stars and Stripes. He wished that our relations with the Philippine Islands were a little closer.

"My wife and family," continued His Excellency, "following the Hongkong, fashion, are going off for a change of air to Japan. I have been trying to persuade them, and so has Bishop Brent, to go to Baguio. I am afraid I am not so strong in my household as I ought to be—(laughter)—but I think it would do Hongkong people a great deal of good to tear themselves away a little bit from the headland lands with which they are surrounded and to bind closer the relations with those great islands which are administered by our cousins, the Americans." (Applause.)

The Bishop of Victoria presided at the meeting, and there were also present in addition to H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Archdeacon Barnett.

Bishop Brent gave a most interesting picture of his work among the peoples of the Philippines, illustrating his remarks with many telling anecdotes and examples. His stories of the work among the fierce tribes in Sulu, who are descendants of pirates and are proud of their ancestry, were especially entertaining. The Sultan of Sulu was the religious head of all the Malay Mohammedans, he said. The British Government were so fond of him that they paid him a fixed sum annually to keep away from Borneo. (Laughter.) He was a nuisance, and the Americans were trying to rid him of what vestige of authority he possessed.

The Bishop of Victoria spoke in particular of the work of the Chinese Church, and said that help was badly needed for a native Anglican Church in Canton. The work there was an increasing one, but there was no Church. A prominent site had been secured, and the next thing was to build the Church. The Roman Catholics had a beautiful Cathedral there which was an object lesson to all Canton, and other denominations also had suitable places. The cost of erecting the Church would probably amount to \$12,000, and the Chinese themselves had already subscribed \$8,000. It would be a great thing if we could provide the other half of the required amount.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Rev. W. T. Featherstone), commenting on the balance-sheet, said the year had been a record one.

STEAMER'S STRONG ROOM BROKEN OPEN.

SUPPOSED SERIOUS THEFT IN HONGKONG.

A serious theft was discovered on the *Lai Sang*, during the vessel's last trip from Hongkong to India. The thieves obtained information to the effect that a large quantity of money was on board, and before the vessel reached Singapore the treasure-room had been broken open and \$1,761 in American gold notes stolen. It is supposed that the theft took place at Hongkong before the vessel started on her voyage but it was not discovered until the boat reached Singapore.

THE INTER-SERVICE SHOOT.

PARTICULARS OF THE COMPETITION.

The Team and Championship Shoot to be held at King's Park Range on Easter Monday, April 24th, between representatives of the Naval, Military and Police Forces—Regular and Auxiliary of the Colony has attracted entries from H.M.S. *Tamar*, R.M.L.I., Staff and Departments (Army), R.G.A., R.E., K.S.L.I., H.K.V.C., H.K.V.R., H.K.S.R.G.A., 74th Punjab, 18th Infantry, Hongkong Police (European), Naval Yard Police, Hongkong Police (Indians), Hongkong Police Reserve.

Firing will take place at the following Ranges and Targets:—

Range.	Practice.	Target.	Round.
100 Grouping.	8 in. Bull.		
200 Deliberate.	Bisley Figure.	Target.	
200 [Snapshot—ing. (Target exposed 5 seconds)]	do.	do.	
500 Deliberate.	do.	Target.	
600 do.	Bisley 8 in. Bull.	do.	

The Team or Competitor with the highest aggregate score will respectively be deemed the winner in the Team or Championship Shoot. A Tie in the Championship Shoot will be decided in accordance with N.R.A. Rules. A Tie in the Team Shoot will be decided by firing 3 rounds per man (without sighters) at the 600 yards range.

The names of the three members of each Team—together with the names of two members in reserve—five names in all—must be sent to Mr. F. C. Jenkin (Deputy Superintendent of Police Reserve) Prince's Building, Ice House Street, on or before Monday, April 17th, at noon. In the event of any change in the constitution of any Team (which is limited to taking in one or both of the reserves) the change must be communicated on or before Friday, April 21st, at noon.

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON CHALLENGE CUP.

The tournament was resumed in the Soldiers' Club on Monday night. The first game should have been between No. 88 Co. R.G.A. and the R.A.M.C., but the Medicals representative failing to put in an appearance the points were awarded the Artillery. The first scores between these teams were, No. 88 Co. R.G.A.—1,600. R.A.M.C.—1,030.

The first three games of the R.E. and 4th K.S.L.I. draw were decided, and as a result the Engineers lead by 76.

Scores:—

Sapper, Walker	R.E.	114
2nd-Cpl. Penner		200
Cpl. Grimes		200
4th K.S.L.I.		
Sergeant Lowe		200
Le-Cpl. Joyce		113
Le-Cpl. Boyd		125

Breaks:—Sergeant Lowe, 16; 2nd-Cpl. Pearce, 25, 24, 13.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

REMAINING FIXTURES.

The following are the remaining fixtures in the Hongkong League, Division II. Any team failing to turn up on either of these dates will forfeit the points to their opponents, if the latter make an appearance:—

Saturday, April 8th—	Kowloon v. 87th Company, Club ground, 3 p.m.
4th K.S.L.I. Reserve v. Diocesan School, Navy ground, 2.30 p.m.	
63rd Company v. Islamics, Military ground, 3 p.m.	
Saturday, April 15th—	Kowloon Dock Juniors v. Staff and Departments, Club ground, 3 p.m.
St. Joseph's v. 87th Company, Navy ground, 3 p.m.	
Wednesday, April 19th—	Kowloon Dock Juniors v. Islamics, Navy ground, 5 p.m.
Saturday, April 22nd—	87th Company v. Islamics, Military ground, 3 p.m.

DEMAND FOR PEACE BY TURKISH WOMEN.

Persons arriving from Constantinople state that the population is left in complete ignorance of the fall of Erzerum (see the Times correspondent in the Balkans). Greek distress prevails in the city and cases of starvation are stated to occur daily. Even those who secure bread tickets often fail to obtain bread, and hungry crowds hang round the bakers' shops. A demonstration of women for the purpose of publicly demanding peace is being organized. Discontent is widespread and is by no means confined to the Christian population, while the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

NOTHING IS SO QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY REFRESHING AS A CUP OF REALLY GOOD TEA.

CEYLON TEA (red label),
ORANGE PEKOE
in 1 lb. tins 95 cts.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA (brown label),

Selected and Blended with the utmost care from the finest growths of Pure Ceylon and China Tea
in 1 lb. tins 95 cts.

FOOCHOW BLACK TEA (yellow label),

CELEBRATED CUMSHAW BLEND
in 1 lb. tins \$1.

HANKOW TEA (white label),
in 1 lb. tins 95 cts.

The above Teas represent exceptional values at our Prices. Grade for grade, they will show considerable saving. You will find it a decided economy to use these High Grade Teas, as they will go further and make a better Tea than the Lower Grades.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.			
Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return	Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return
(\$5.00)	(\$10.00)	(\$4.00)	(\$8.00)
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.			
WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1916.			
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HOYAM.	5 p.m. KINSHAW.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.
THURSDAY, 6th APRIL, 1916.			
8 a.m. HOYAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAW.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tonn 1,651. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tonn 1,006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Canton at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th APRIL, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN".
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 4 p.m.
S.S.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8.15 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8.15 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINK.

S.S. RAINAN, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 9 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Manicom (First Floor), opposite the Plaza Hotel.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

4.45 p.m.—Tennis Tournament on Central S'and Court.	Sunday, 9th April—
9.15 p.m.—Bandman, Opera & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—Betty.	Mixed Poursomes Competition at Deep Water Bay.
9.15 p.m.—Bandman, Opera & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—The Man who Slayed at Home.	Monday, 10th April—
Saturday, 8th April—	11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Mixed Poursomes Competition at Deep Water Bay.	11.45 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
	Thursday, 13th April—
	5.15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performance at the Theatre Royal.
	Saturday, 15th April—
	Thurs. All Per. unknown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN Singles Championship: — H. HANCOCK & Rev. COOPER HUNT, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 5th April, at 4.45 P.M., on the CENTRAL STADIUM COURT. Seats: 20 cents Members, 50 cents Non-Members.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [512]

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. LAURENT's absence Mr. F. W. S. EVANS will be in Charge of the Hongkong Branch of our Business.
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [513]

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE & PROPERTY ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1890).

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against FIRE RISKS at Current Rates on approved Foreign and Chinese Properties in Hongkong and Macao.

BOTELHO BROS.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [514]

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the passengers' baggage from the "CHIYO MARU" has been safely landed on Tam Kan Island. Owing to the very heavy seas, this baggage cannot at present be brought to Hongkong, but same will be landed here as soon as weather conditions permit.

Passengers who have not yet received their baggage are kindly requested to report to the Office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha regarding such missing baggage, furnishing the following particulars:—
Description of baggage.
Number of packages.
Cabin Number.
Forwarding Destination (if desired).
K. DOI,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1916. [515]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. CLIFFORD EDGEMORE a Partner in our business of Ship, Freight, Coal Brokers and Commission Agents.
SNOWMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [504]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. KARL DEMERS of Messrs. RADOKER & Co., or against the Firm of Messrs. RADOKER & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before the 8th April, 1916.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [485]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES FRANKS WRIGHT and THOMAS WILD HORNBY, carrying on Business as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the style or Firm of WRIGHT & HORNBY, has been dissolved as from the date hereof. All Contracts entered into by the said late Firm will be carried out for them by ANDREW HUGH GILMORE JACKSON and PERCY TESTER, who will continue to carry on the said Business in Partnership under the style or Firm of WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Dated the 31st day of March, 1916.
J. F. WRIGHT,
T. W. HORNBY,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
P. TESTER.
[496]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY COURSE.

A MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5th and 6th April. Conditions:—18 holes against Bogey under handicap.
The Bogey score and table of holes at which strokes are to be taken will be fixed later.
Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
Competitors must arrange their own partners, and opponents are requested to send their names to the undersigned, or to post same on the boards at Happy Valley, (Pan Ling) of the Hongkong Golf Club before the 5th April.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [438]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY.

A CUP has been kindly presented by Mr. E. V. D. PARR for a Competition under the following Conditions:—
The best cards comprising 27 holes, viz., two cards of 18 and 9 holes or three cards of 9 holes. Medal play under Handicap during the month of April, any time during the day.
In the case of 9 hole cards half Handicaps to be allowed, fractions of a half counting as one-half.
Any number of cards may be taken out. Entrance fee of 25 cents per card of 9 holes or 40 cents per card of 18 holes. The proceeds to go to the Blue Cross Fund.
Competitors are requested to enter their names in the book in the Club House before starting.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1916. [498]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE 1916.

ENTRIES for above League close April 5th.
If sufficient entries there will be 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Secretaries are asked to state which Division they enter for.
Dr. F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [505]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th day of March, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or 'bonus' as the General Managers 'shall think fit.'"

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 18th line of Article 110.
(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [467]

MT. AUSTIN THEATRE, THE PEAK.

In Aid of the VETERANS' CLUB.

CHILDREN'S PLAY

"HUMPTY DUMPTY"

OR

"THE GREEDY KNAVE"

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SMITH, M.A., K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General VENTRIS, Rear Admiral ANSTRUTHER, C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Performances:—
THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, MATINEE AT 5.15 P.M.
Tickets 2s and 1s. Children Half-Price.
SATURDAY, 15th APRIL, EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9.15 P.M.
Tickets 3s.

Gallery Lounge Tickets 3s (Refreshments obtainable).
Tickets at S. MOUTRIE & Co. Seats will not be reserved.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [485]

5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 28th March till 5th May inclusively.

The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. Interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue. The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be made to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. 40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three large directing valves, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest, with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,893 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,396 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
and
One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, March 18th, 1916. [411]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 27th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1916. [479]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [472]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1817 issued to Mr. LAU LU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Misaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU LU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY Co., Ltd.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2959 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3921/3925 and 9476/9480.
Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 9018/9022 and 9748/9755.
Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6391/6395.
Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6396/6400.

Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6401/6405.
standing in the Register in the name of GEO. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, LTD., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the 3rd July, 1916, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [506]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY regrets that owing to the INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS, it is compelled to make the following Alterations in its terms of business:—

The Price of Gas for all purposes will be raised to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st April.

Price of Cookers, Geysers and other Cooking and Heating Apparatus will be continued, but the Cost of Labour and Materials used in fixing these goods will be charged to consumers.
The Labour and Materials used in fixing Lighting Fittings will also be charged to the customer.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1916. [497]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers, In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No 10 to \$8.50 at 36, 37 and 37.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

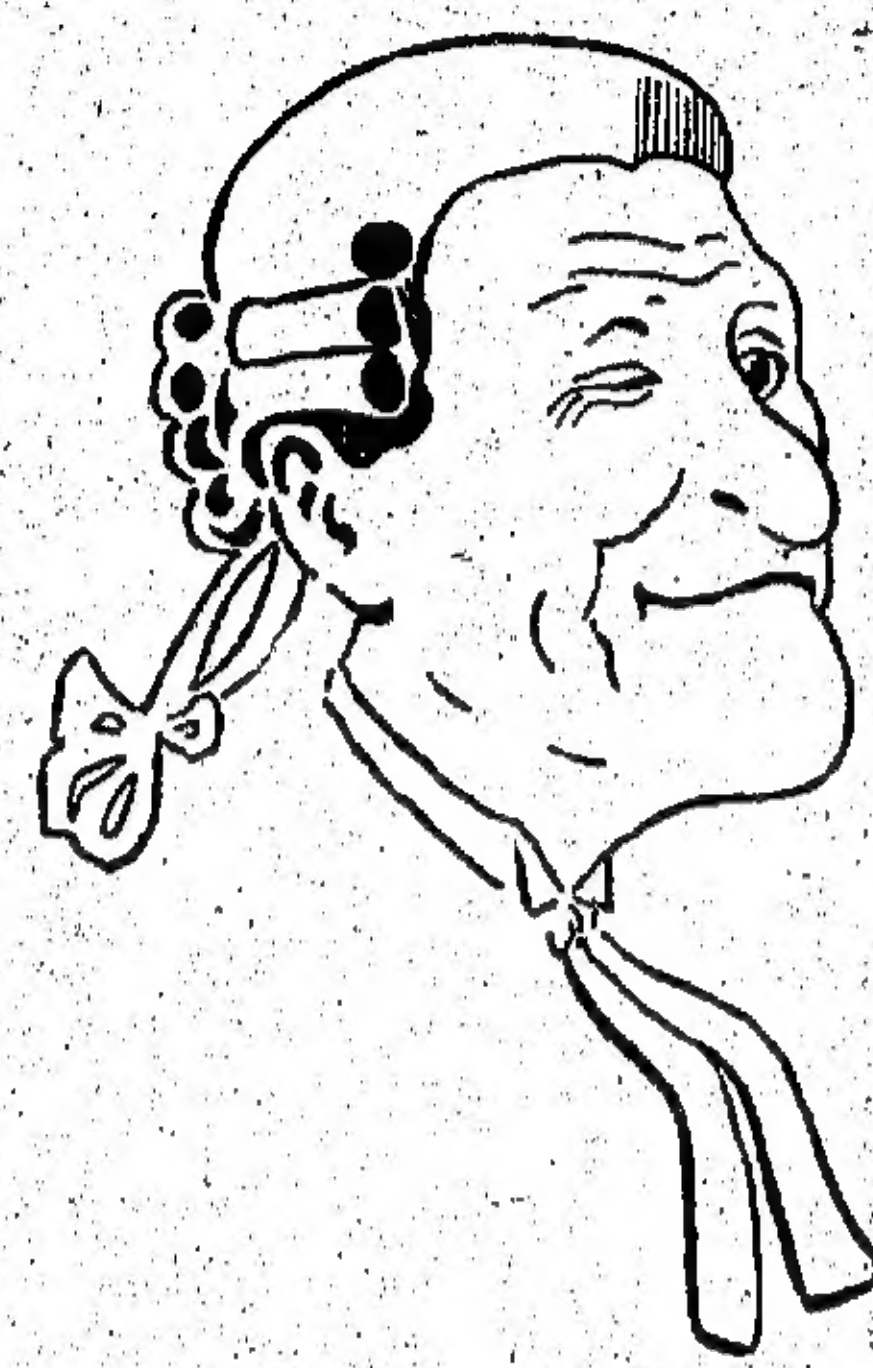
Hongkong, 4th February 1915. 78

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

QUALITY.

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS ALREADY DONE TIME "21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5th APRIL, 1916

THE NEW AMAZON.

Stories have often been written about the valor of women in warfare. There are also many legends of female warriors. In this war we have had evidence of the valuable assistance of women in the workshops, if not actually in the firing line. The Ministry of Munitions has recently issued a small book for the guidance of managers of the factories manufacturing war material. The general impression obtained by a perusal of it, and from letters received from those who have been closely associated with "the dilution of skilled labour," is that the women have proved themselves exceedingly useful in this crisis. It is really astonishing what has been done in the great emergency. It has generally been believed that while women might do light work in textile factories they were quite unsuitable for the labour of the metal trades. Experience, however, has upset all such theories, as the following examples prove. In a particular workshop there was always a skilled worker in charge of a drilling machine. The rush for enlistment reduced the number of such men, and so an unskilled labourer was quickly trained for the job. When shell-making commenced it was noticed that it took seven minutes to complete a certain piece of drilling work. Therefore, two machines were put in the charge of one man. Then women replaced the men, and they maintained the output week after week without complaining of fatigue. Now there are shops in which only women are employed. One of these is turning out 18-pounder shells, and on this size women perform all the many machining operations. In another case two rather complicated machines were used. In the days before the war, both machines were operated by

skilled men. Now one skilled man is responsible for the two machines; he works one and supervises a woman at the other, without any diminution of the total output. The price paid for the work is the same; the skilled man receives a larger proportion than the woman, but both find that they draw much higher wages than before the war. It is not suggested that women can be suddenly turned into skilled mechanics, but it has been shown that, with proper instruction and supervision, they quickly become expert at certain types of work. They can work to the accuracy of a thousandth part of an inch, and can assist in almost all the different classes of munition-making. As in Great Britain, so in France, Italy, America, Germany and Austria women are doing work that used to be considered only as men's work. They are doing it just as well, and in some cases better. A special report, just issued, on the employment of women, while distressing in some respects, makes wonderful reading. It is pointed out that the most striking proofs of the national determination to win the war is the response of women of all classes to the call of the country. In the munition factories are those who were dressmakers, shop assistants, domestic servants, university and art students, and married women with no previous wage-earning experience. The spirit of patriotism "is as generally maintained as it was quickly shown."

The problems of the future which are raised by this employment of female labour in workshops are as interesting as they are difficult of solution. One of the arguments used by the opponents of women's suffrage was that only those who could defend the homestead should be allowed to vote. Nowadays, we are all agreed, the output of the workshops is as vital to success as are the men in the fighting-line. The women may, therefore, reasonably claim that they have taken a part in the war, and have contributed to victory. The matter of the vote is, however, only one of many problems. These women are earning much higher wages than was possible in the pre-war days. They have not yet formed unions, but they will certainly resist any attempts to reduce the rate of pay which they now obtain. They have, in many cases, learnt complex operations, and they will be unwilling to leave the workshops when the army is demobilised. On the other hand, the Government are under pledges to the Trade Unionists, and it seems hardly possible that the "boom" after the war will be of such magnitude as to provide employment for all the male and female labour which will then be available. There is another factor operating in a direction which seems to suggest that there will be many people who will be thrown out of employment, and that is the development of the automatic machine-tool. The new inventions seem almost human in their movements. Automatically they perform many and various operations. All that is necessary is to have unskilled labour to keep them supplied with metal and oil. Against this we have to set the fact that when hostilities cease a great amount of metal will be needed for the reconstruction of the countries ravaged. To turn out more steel it will be necessary to provide coal for its manufacture, as well as to win the necessary ore. Machines will be needed to obtain the minerals. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the workshops of Britain will be kept busy enough to employ women and men in large numbers. As a result of the search for new markets and raw materials great changes will take place. New territories will inevitably be opened up, and in this connection it seems certain that China will play an important part. If only satisfactory arrangements can be made to extend the railways and exploit the mineral wealth of Asia there will be a sufficient demand for machinery and metal-work to keep all of the workshops of Great Britain busy. It is possible that this will take place, in which case we shall see a great increase in the trade of Hongkong.

No business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday.

A concert in connection with the Men's Club will be given in King George's Hall, the Seamen's Institute, to-day (Wednesday) at 8.30 p.m. H.E. the Governor and Lady May will be present. A cordial invitation is given to all men.

The Hon. Mr. Tan Jiah Kim, O.M.G., who was a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements for fifteen years, has been entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, on his retirement from public life.

Telegraphic advices yesterday from Singapore to Mr. W. J. Carroll, share broker, give the following quotations:—
Malakoffs, \$4.10 buyers ex dividend; Changkat Serdangs, \$10.00 buyers ex dividend; and Pajams, \$19.75 (all Straits currency).

The P. and O. s.s. *Yellere* arrived in London on the 3rd instant. This ship, it will be remembered, left Hongkong on the 3rd February, and was on fire in No. 2 Hold at Malta. The news of her safe arrival in London will consequently be received with interest by our readers.

The occupier of 84, Hollywood Road reports that some person, after having broken the trap door in the roof, entered the house and stole clothing to the value of \$150, jewellery to the value of \$700, and \$50 in money. Another theft, at the trap door, is reported at 196, Queen's Road, where clothing and money to the value of \$42 was stolen.

Mr. Jaffe, executive engineer of the Public Works Department, reports to the police that someone entered his office by breaking a pane of glass and drawing back the bolt, stealing eight tins of tobacco, valued at \$4.80, and a steel tape valued at \$5. Mr. Duncan, of the same office, also reports that someone has stolen from the office a chemist's leather case, containing compasses, etc., valued at \$30.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—H. Skott, \$100; St. Paul's College, \$100; W. G. Humphreys & Co., \$55; Li Kau Chuen, \$50; Johnson, Stokes & Master, \$25; Leigh & Orange, \$20; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., \$20; Hongkong Cigar Co., \$20; Patell & Co., \$15; Neronha & Co., \$15; J. R. Michael & Co., \$15; C. Pemberton, \$15; Ellis Kadoorie, \$15; Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., \$10; G. W. Barton, \$10; C. H. Blason, \$10; J. M. Alves & Co., \$10.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg scored another success yesterday when they gave a most entertaining pianoforte recital at the City Hall, to a large audience. A charmingly varied programme had been arranged, and the pupils dealt with the many high class items in a manner which reflected the utmost credit on master and pupil alike. Mrs. Hyndman and Messrs. Aquino and Gonzales also assisted with several enjoyable solo pieces. The programme was as follows:—Gavotte (Handel), Miss Edwina Mackie; Serenade (Liszt) (Victor Staub), Miss Helen Flint; Erotic poem (Grieg), Miss May Choy; Ingrid's Complaint (Grieg), Miss Alda Basto; Norwegian dances (Grieg), Master William Mace and Prof. E. Danenberg; (a) Prelude in G minor (Bachmannoff), (b) Concert Study in F Sharp major (Macdowell), Miss Sophie Silas; Song, "Mon Coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" (Saint-Saens), Mrs. F. Hyndman; Variations on a theme of Beethoven for two pianos (Saint-Saens), Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro and Prof. E. Danenberg; To a wild Rose (Macdowell), Tight rope Dancer (Krug), Miss Elsa Alves; The Swallows (Gurliitt), Miss May Fincher; Rondo for two pianos (Chopin), Miss May Woo and Prof. E. Danenberg; The Flatterer (Chaminade), Miss Bruna d'Almada e Castro; Song, "Il Segreto" (Tosti), Mr. E. G. Aquino; Nocturne in C minor (Chopin), Miss Ruby Mow Fung; Hungarian Fantasy (Liszt), Miss Elfrida Osmand; Violin Solo, "Tendresse" (Drdla), Prof. F. Gonzales; Allegro Appassionato (Saint-Saens), Prof. E. Danenberg; (a) The daring rider (b) The ailing little brother (Gurliitt), Miss Gladys Brock; Cello-Noisette (Tschakovsky), Miss Conita Martin and Prof. E. Danenberg; Barcarolle, "Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach), Miss Lizzie Ma; Song without Words (Mendelssohn), Miss Mary Li; La Marena (Chaminade), Miss Mabel Musso; Ballad (Chaminade), Miss Marie Souza; Rhapsodie in G minor (Brahms), Miss Svetlana Rocha; Consolation (Liszt), Miss Svetlana Rocha; Song, "Voi lo sapete" (Mascagni), Mrs. F. Hyndman.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10.30 a.m.

A pair of boots worth \$8 has been taken from the residence of Mr. Tidbury, 5 Wood Road, Wanchoi.

Mr. James, a missionary, of 3, Lun Fat Street, reports the theft of a European coat valued at \$7.

Passengers by the ill-fated *Chiyo Maru* are informed by an advertisement appearing on this page that the remainder of their luggage has been safely landed on the Tam Kan Islands and will be brought to Hongkong as soon as the weather moderates.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

SIX AIRSHIPS TAKE PART.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR VERDUN.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

BUDGET POSSIBILITIES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN THE VAUX REGION. FRENCH GAINING UPPER HAND.

PARIS, April 3rd.
5.00 p.m.

A communiqué states:—The French are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in the Vaux region. The battle, which was continued at night-time, was favourable to us. We gained ground at Boiscaillotte. It is confirmed that the German attacks were on a front of three kilometres. They were made in successive waves, which were then followed by small assaulting columns. Our artillery and infantry caused the Germans heavy losses.

Our batteries in Lorraine caused fires in the enemy lines. The Germans tried to rush a position in the region of Blamont, but were repulsed by rifle fire.

A German aeroplane was killed near Noyon, and the aviators were captured.

A Zeppelin bombed Dunkirk, two civilians being killed and four wounded.

VIGOROUS GERMAN ATTACKS.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY.

PARIS, April 4th.
2.20 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The Germans vigorously attacked the north bank of the Forges brook between Haucourt and Bethencourt, which had been previously evacuated by the French, who had taken up positions on the south bank. The Germans were surprised by a most violent fire from the new positions and lost heavily. The French re-occupied the western part of the village of Vaux, after a violent engagement.

BRITISH FRONT.

CRATER TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS.

LONDON, April 4th.
1.10 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Early in the morning we attacked a crater at St. Elui which the Germans had held since March 30th. We captured the crater and established our lines beyond. We also took 84 prisoners, including four officers. The artillery have been mutually active about this neighbourhood. One of our aviators yesterday shot down a German machine in the neighbourhood of Lens. Another attacked and drove off five machines after a close combat with two.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IMMINENT?

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

The papers unite in urging the necessity for calm and affirm that the measures taken by the Government are merely precautionary. The *Telegraaf* suggests that the Government, believing that an Allied offensive is imminent, wishes to secure the frontier against the retreating Germans.

ZEPPELIN REPRISALS.

PARIS, April 4th.

As a reprisal for the Zeppelins' bombardment of Dunkirk, Allied aircraft dropped 83 heavy bombs on four German frontier cantonnements. A squadron also bombed Conflans.

There have been many air-fights at Verdun. Four Germans were brought down, while others either took flight or were forced to descend.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN OFFENSIVES. CONSISTENTLY REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, April 4th.

A communiqué reports minor operations in the northern sectors, where the German offensives were consistently repulsed. The Germans are using explosive bullets. The activity in the Caucasus continues. The Russians have crossed the Upper Chokoh basin and seized a fortified mountain position 10,000 feet high.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR-RAID ON ANCONA. MEETS WITH DISASTER.

ROME, April 4th.

It is officially announced that five sea-planes, escorted by two torpedo-boat destroyers, appeared at Ancona on March 30th. They were attacked by the batteries, an armoured train and aircraft, and were forced to retreat. Three were brought down, one of which fell in the sea and was captured. The second fell in the sea burning, and the third sank while being towed in. The damage caused was slight, but three persons were killed and eleven wounded.

EFFECTIVE ITALIAN BOMBARDMENTS. AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ROME, April 4th.

A communiqué states:—There have been vigorous artillery operations from the Lagarina to the Sogana valleys. The Italians effectively bombarded troops and transports. Enemy aviators failed to make any reconnaissances of the Italian lines, and were forced to retreat. Italian infantry seized the height dominating the Cristallo valley. There has been an intense artillery bombardment north-west of Gorizia.

An Italian airship dropped sixteen hundred-weight of explosives on the railway junction at Opicina, north of Trieste, and returned safely. Six aeroplanes raided Adelsberg and big fires were noticed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE BY THE "YARMOUTH."

AND £7,333 SALVAGE MONEY.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Admiralty Court has awarded £7,333 sterling as salvage money to the personnel of H.M.S. *Yarmouth* for capturing the Greek steamer *Pontoporos* which was seized by the *Enden* in the Bay of Bengal on September 9th, 1914.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, April 4th.

The British steamer *Perth* has been sunk. Six persons have been lost and eight have been landed.

The British steamer *Ashburton* has also been sunk. Five of the crew have been saved.

The Norwegian steamer *Ino* has been sunk. There were no casualties.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID. SIX AIRSHIPS TAKE PART.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The War Office announces that six Zeppelins visited Britain last night. Three raided the south-east of Scotland, one the north-east of England, and two raided the eastern counties.

The airships cruised over Scotland from nine in the evening until one o'clock in the morning. They had no special locality of attack. They dropped thirty-six explosive and seventeen incendiary bombs, damaging some hotels and houses. Seven men and three children were killed, and eleven wounded, including four children.

Twenty-two explosive and fifteen incendiary bombs were dropped along the north-east coast. The Zeppelins over the eastern counties cruised about from ten o'clock till one. Both were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and machines and were thus prevented from selecting any definite locality as their objective. Thirty-three explosive and sixty-five incendiary bombs were dropped. So far as is ascertainable there were no casualties in England.

GERMAN SPY ON BRITISH SHIP.

ORDERED TO BLOW VESSEL UP.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

A sensation has been caused by the discovery of a German stowaway on board the British steamer *Matoppe*, from New York to Vladivostok. He attempted to assume command of the vessel with the aid of two revolvers. He admits that he was a German spy and was ordered to blow up the ship but refrained from doing this owing to the presence of the Captain's wife and daughter. The Captain is convinced that the man is a German ex-naval man.

PLOT TO DESTROY WELLAND CANAL.

KRUPP'S AMERICAN AGENT ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 4th.

Captain Taucher, Krupp's agent in America, has been arrested in New York on a charge of being connected with a conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

DETAINING SUSPICIOUS LETTERS.

FRENCH REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The French reply to the American Note concerning the detention of letters affirms that the incessant cases of smuggling into Germany justify an examination of the letter-post. The reply cites many instances where contraband, especially rubber, has been posted to German firms. All genuine letters are immediately forwarded.

Reuter understands that all the Allies agree to this policy.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

PROBABLE NEW TAXES AND INCREASES.

LONDON, April 4th.

The morning papers state that the country is awaiting the Budget statement with unusual calm, and there is an absence of speculations. It is generally suggested that there will be an increase of, possibly, twenty per cent. in income tax, and that the excess profits tax will be raised from fifty to sixty per cent. There will also be an increase in the duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory, and possibly an increase on spirits. There will be a tax on theatre and cinema tickets and perhaps a tax on domestic servants. Additional imposts on motor-cars is also suggested, and, possibly, further duties on imported luxuries.

The *Times* believes that any changes will be on the lines of an extension of existing taxation. It is improbable that there will be any big departure from tradition.

It is expected that Mr. McKenna will make an appreciative reference to the King's gift of £100,000.

MR. ASQUITH AT ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, April 3rd.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at the Italian front. He was given most cordial greetings, and the villagers were gaily decorated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"AURORA'S" ADVENTURES. BUCKLED BY JOE PRESSURE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The first wireless enquiry to the *Aurora* elicited the reply "Is all well in the old country? No news for seventeen months. Reply with the latest war news."

The ship, has been on short commons, mainly seals, penguins, a little flour, tea, and tobacco, as a result of which they just held out.

Mr. Stenhouse, the Chief Engineer, stated that the *Aurora* was so buckled by the result of six weeks' pressure in the ice that he was at the point of abandoning the ship and of despatching a wireless message to the King to send a Relief Expedition, when they managed to get clear. It was a bad home-coming, but the ship was utterly useless. He hoped to return with the same personnel to pick up the landing parties. Enough hawsers and anchors were out to moor a battleship, but a blizzard snapped them like thread, and as they drifted away they saw the lights of the little hut which was occupied by the landing party.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON WILL "WIN THROUGH."

DUNEDIN, April 4th.

Mr. Stenhouse was welcomed by the Harbour Board. In the course of a speech he said that he was fully confident that Sir Ernest Shackleton would win through, and he did not doubt that the landing party would manage to lay depots towards the pole for Sir Ernest Shackleton to pick up, and possibly they would meet the explorer.

AMPLE PROVISION FOR LANDING PARTIES.

LONDON, April 4th.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a long telegram from Mr. Stenhouse, sent from Dunedin, describing the experiences of the *Aurora*. He says that the ship reached Cape Crozier on January 9th, 1915, and proceeded westward to Cape Evans, where a large depot of benzine, kerosene and coal was established. Three depot-laying parties were dispatched into the interior, one of which, under Commander Mackintosh, with three men and nine dogs, had not returned to the ship. A party of four more, who had landed at Cape Evans on March 23rd, of the same year, for scientific work, had also remained behind. Mr. Stenhouse emphasises that there is ample provision for the landing parties' needs, and there is no fear of scurvy.

The *Aurora* observed a remarkable comet on May 2nd, 1915, over Mount Erebus. The length of the tail was ten degrees.

HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES. SENSATIONAL REPORTS DENIED.

LONDON, April 4th.

Reuter is officially informed that there is no development between Great Britain and her Allies and Holland to account for the various sensational reports. Nothing adverse to Holland was even mentioned at the Paris Conference. The stories circulated in Germany were a pure invention. The report that the Allies contemplated landing an armed force in Holland was absolutely untrue.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

HOW TO AVOID GERMAN SUB- MARINES.

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

Dutch steamship lines are conferring as to the best route to be taken in consequence of the German submarines. Meanwhile, many big liners are not sailing.

GREECE SEEKING GERMAN AMERICAN LOAN.

PARIS, April 4th.

Greece is negotiating with a German-American firm for a loan of £5,000,000 sterling. The salaries of Greek Civil Servants have been suspended.

CLYDE STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Clyde strike is ended and work will be resumed to-morrow.

HEADMASTER OF ETON RESIGNS.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Rev. and Hon. T. Lyttleton has resigned the headmastership of Eton college, which position he has occupied since 1903.

WEST RIVER COLLISION.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY ACTION COMMENCES TO-DAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY AS DEFENDANTS.

An important action, in Admiralty Jurisdiction, opens at the Supreme Court to-day, in which three counsel will be engaged, and Commander Beckwith, R.N., will sit with the Chief Justice as nautical assessor. The action arises out of the collision in the West River on the night of January 16th, 1915, between the *Shui On*, owned by the Shui Hing Steamship Company, Ltd., and the Standard Oil lighter *Ruth*. The Steamship Company claim \$100,000 damages and costs from the Standard Oil Company, and the latter also counter-claim for damages, to be assessed, and costs.

The statements of claim filed by the plaintiffs state, *inter alia*, that the *Shui On*, when coming down the West River, at the entrance to Wongmoon Creek, and between six and seven cables from the Swallow light, at about 2.15 a.m., collided with the oil lighter *Ruth*. They allege that the lighter could not be seen before the collision as no lights were exhibited. The *Shui On* at the time was being carefully navigated on the east channel of the fairway course, and was keeping a good look-out, but no special measures were taken to avoid the collision as the *Ruth* could not be seen. The port of the *Shui On* struck the port side forward of the *Ruth*. The plaintiffs state, also, that they did not know whether the *Ruth* was aground, on at anchor, or adrift at the time of collision, but she was lying water-logged in the course of vessels passing between Wongmoon Creek and the Canton River, and was not exhibiting the lights required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, or any other light; neither did the *Ruth* make any signal, nor was her position marked or indicated in any way. A proper look-out was not kept on the *Ruth*, and none of the precautions required by the ordinary practice of the road to avoid collisions were taken by the *Ruth*. Also, the *Ruth* neglected to observe Articles 1, 4, 11, and 29 of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

It is claimed by the defendants that the *Ruth*, which was at anchor and aground, carried the lights which were required by the regulations for preventing collision at sea for ships of less than 150 feet in length, and at anchor and aground, namely, one white light less than 20 feet above the hull, and also two red lights vertically placed where they could at once be seen. The *Shui On*, when first seen, was about a mile and a half away, nearly due west. The lights of the *Shui On* first seen were the foremost light and the green starboard light. No other lights were seen before the collision. As to the measures taken by the *Ruth* to avoid the collision, the defendants claim that when the *Shui On* was seen approaching the *Ruth*, the man in charge and on the look-out shouted as loudly as possible to those navigating the *Shui On*, but was unable to do anything further. The stern of the *Shui On* and the port side, nearly amidships, of the *Ruth* came into collision. The allegations made by the defendants against the *Shui On* are that she failed to keep a proper look-out, that she was proceeding at too great a speed on a dark night, and in narrow waters, contrary to the rules of good seamanship, and omitted to proceed through the comparatively deep channel of the West River in the direction of the Wongmoon entrance light on the course usually and properly followed by steamships in these waters, and endeavoured to take a short cut through shallow waters, near Wongmoon Island, not keeping out of the way of the *Ruth*, and not observing Articles 21 and 29 of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner), will represent the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), will appear for the Standard Oil Company. The hearing is expected to occupy about ten days.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMSHIP PROFITS.

The Rederect Steam Navigation Company (Ltd.), Cardiff, which has a subscribed capital of £100,000 and owns four steamers of 26,800 tons total deadweight capacity, returns total profits for the year 1915 at £117,942; £25,000 is added to the reserve, and £53,000 placed to income-tax and excess profits duty, and the shareholders receive 20 per cent. for the year. In 1914 the profits with one steamer less, were £12,125; and the dividend was 10 per cent.

"BETTY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"Betty" charmed a crowded and very responsive audience at the Theatre Royal last night. The general tone of this delightful musical play is in keeping with the simplicity and winsomeness of the character of "Betty," the little Cornish maid who dreams of being a great lady and wakes to find herself the wife of the Earl of Beverly, heir to a dukedom. The rollicking fun of the piece is pleasantly intermingled with many delicate and tender passages, and there are some musical numbers that haunt one long after the laughter is gone and forgotten. The play is also well staged.

The work was more evenly distributed than in previous plays presented by the Bandman Opera Company. Miss Marjorie Manners was a sweet-voiced, winsome and lovable "Betty." As the ne'er-do-weel heir to the Dukedom of Crowborough, the last of his line and one who has a pronounced horror of matrimony, Mr. Leyland Hodgson had a somewhat difficult rôle which he portrayed with much skill. Mr. Phil Carlton as the Duke of Crowborough, anxious for the preservation of his line, figured in several touching episodes, while Mr. Compton Coutts, as Lord Payne, was an admirable partner of the Earl in his escapades.

Mr. Johnny Osborne, as "the Man Milliner," took the fullest advantage of the opportunities offered, while Miss Dorothea Temple, as his model, collaborated in some very fine work.

We can safely predict that not a few of those who had the pleasure of witnessing "Betty" last night, will seize the opportunity of seeing the play again at the second performance to-night.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN PROVOCATION IN CANADA.

The Canadian Minister of Militia has received a report from the officer commanding the Overseas Battalion at Berlin, Ontario, stating that the anti-German outbreak there was unprecedented. After securing the Kaiser's bust in the German Club rooms the soldiers found a picture of King George draped with a German flag. This infuriated the soldiers and civilians, who proceeded to wreck the building.

MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS.

555 CONVICTIONS FOR STRIKING.

Up to the end of the first week of February 555 munition workers were convicted for striking by the tribunals established under the Munitions Act, and the average of the fines imposed worked out at a little under 30s. for each man convicted. In comparison with the vast army of workmen and employers subject to the jurisdiction of the tribunals this is not considered excessive. Seventy-one employers have been convicted of enticing workers away from their employment and have been fined on an average over £5 each, exclusive of costs.

MEN FOR THE NAVY.

NEARLY A MILLION IN THE SERVICE.

In fulfilment of a promise made to him in the House of Commons on January 28th Dr. Macnamara has sent to Sir Gilbert Parker, the following details of the numbers employed directly or indirectly on the Navy:—

"As regards the Navy proper, we are now authorized to work up to a maximum of 350,000 officers, men, and boys by March 31st, 1918, if necessary. Of that number we already bear something like 320,000.

"The question of the men engaged in ship construction, repairing, and in auxiliary work, upon which the maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet depend, is very much more difficult to arrive at. In the first place, we have somewhere about 85,000 men engaged in the Royal Dockyards and other naval establishments. As regards the number of men engaged on Admiralty work under contract and sub-contract, I am afraid it is quite impossible for me, in the time at my disposal, to give even the most speculative estimate, except to say that the number is certainly several times that of the figure which represents our own employees in the Royal Dockyards and naval establishments. If I were asked to put the matter in a sentence I should say that for every man in the Navy, of whom there are, as you see, something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons, and possibly even three, at work on ship construction and repairing and contributing to the general maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet."

When the German shells fall in the streets here, writes a Manchester officer from Flanders, they make open ridges of water, and incidentally kill hundreds of fish. One day I went out with the bombing officer of our battalion, who wanted to catch fish, and catch them he did, as fine perch and pike as you could get in Pickmere or anywhere else. The method was quite simple. Some bombs had to be tested, so after firing the detonators we threw them into the water, and *voilà!* the fish appeared on the top and were brought in by a bucket on the end of a long pole.

GERMAN LOSSES.

EXPOSURE OF LYING OFFICIAL LISTS.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special representative of the British Press with the French Armies:—

It is considered in France that the serious inaccuracy of the German casualty lists is definitely established. It seems, however, if one may judge from some articles recently published in the London Press, that in England the accuracy or inaccuracy of these lists is still a matter of doubt, and discussion. Indeed, in some cases, it appears to be suspected that they are as accurate as the English lists, on which no doubt has ever been thrown.

I have received on unquestionable authority figures which make it at least legitimate to regard with the gravest suspicion all information provided by the enemy as to his losses. The Germans pride themselves on the frank and open fashion in which they announce their losses to the world, and compare it with considerable satisfaction with the silence of the French in these matters. The French, however, despite these protestations, have been patiently engaged in putting the German statistics to a practical test. They have often noticed that the total German losses in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, announced for a given regiment during a given period, is considerably less than the number of prisoners alone taken from that same regiment during the same time. The result has been that the department specially charged with this task has been able again and again to convict the Versteckten (official German casualty lists) of flagrant and deliberate omissions by merely comparing them with the French lists of prisoners.

The following statistics concern four regiments which have been continuously engaged on the German front:—

The 108th Regiment of the 12th German Army Corps lost during a certain period 63 prisoners, according to the French official records. The German casualty lists acknowledged during the same period 259 prisoners, and of these 28 are not included in the French returns. There is a shortage, therefore, of 144 men, or 35.7 per cent. of the total.

The 112th Regiment of the 12th German Army Corps lost 234 prisoners, according to the French, but the German lists acknowledge only 48, of whom 34 do not figure in the French records. There is an omission of 186, or 79.4 per cent. in this case.

The 144th Regiment of the 16th German Army Corps lost 84 prisoners, of whom only five figure in the German lists, and the other 79 men, or 94.0 of the total, are supposed by their misguided countrymen to be still fighting, whereas they are certainly French hands.

The 153rd Regiment of the Fourth German Army Corps lost 196 prisoners, but the Germans officially acknowledged only 59 of these, of whom six are not named in the French returns. Therefore, 138, or 70.4 per cent. of the 153rd, have been omitted from the German Versteckten.

THE HEART IN FLYING.

FRENCH EXPERIMENTS IN BLOOD PRESSURE.

Acrophobia sickness is, of course a well-known condition, and a great deal has been written concerning it. It is probably to be classed with mountain sickness, though there are many points of difference.

Thus, the airman reaches a great altitude much more quickly than does the climber—and except, perhaps, when the climber goes up by a funicular railway—with less physical exertion. Again, the descent of the airman is very rapid. The airman has therefore to adapt himself in an exceedingly short space of time to entirely different climatic conditions.

The medical side of the problem is being worked out, and the French are devoting considerable attention to it. They recognize that a great deal depends on the physical condition of the man sent up. If he is the wrong type the strain imposed on him by altitude alone may well defeat his utility. If he is the right type his value must needs be very much greater.

The work is of a highly technical nature, but it is also highly interesting. Some of the most recent researches are described in *La Presse Médicale* for February 14th, and are well worth attention. The writer, Dr. G. Féry, of the Air Force, is a man of high standing, and his conclusions are as follows:—

The pulse becomes more and more rapid from the ground up to a height of 750 metres. From this height to 1,250 metres it will augment, but less rapidly. Above this height it again accelerates more rapidly. The period of slower acceleration seems to be explained by the fact that between 750 metres and 1,250 metres the air is usually calmer. Above this height the cold becomes a great factor in acceleration. Each time a gust strikes the aeroplane the pulse accelerates. During a flight at a particular altitude the pulse remains constant.

When descent begins there is again for a very short period a quickening of the pulse, due, it is thought, to the thrill of excitement experienced when the engine is shut off. After this the frequency falls in a regular manner during a slow descent. Each "event" in the descent causes an acceleration, short but definite. The pulse at the end of the flight is always more rapid than at the beginning.

Blood pressure is dealt with in the same way, and the author concludes that in the choice of pilot-pupils men with heart or blood-vein weakness should be rigorously excluded. Even the slightest weakness should, in his view, be sufficient ground for rejection, because of the great strain which will be put on these organs.

One of the latest dodges to get rubber into Germany is in the shape of an undershirt made of crepe rubber.

ARAB HORSEMEN.

ISHMAELS OF THE PLAIN.

[BY EDMUND GOSSE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH PRESS WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.]

The mobility of the Arab cavalry, who ride light and are unsparing of their horses, is something beyond experience. On approaching a Turkish position to reconnoitre, our scouts will often see a horde of Arabs emerge from the dark masses and spread in a fanlike movement over the whole horizon. These irregulars are eternally swooping about for no apparent reason, unless it be to brave the instinct of the kite in complicated movements and figures of eight. Drop a shell in front of them and they will swerve like a flock of geese, make a wide detour at full gallop, and appear on the other flank.

The atmosphere is most deceptive, and in the haze or mirage it is difficult to tell if the enemy are horses or foot, or to make any estimate of their numbers. Everything is magnified. A low-lying mud village becomes a fort with walls 20 ft. high, a group of donkeys a palm grove. Camels appear on a near horizon like huge dissipated camels. There is not a cavalry regiment with the force which has not at some time or other mistaken sheep for infantry. All that is gained in scouting by the flatness of the country is discounted by the eccentricities of the mirage. Often in reconnaissance the enemy are within 600 yards before the squadron commander can distinguish whether they are mounted or on foot.

Apart from the mirage, the country affords little or no cover, save the mud banks of an occasional dry irrigation channel. These are high, and in the distance might be taken for the walls of a city. The disused water channels look as if the channel had been carried above the level of the surrounding country. The low isolated sand-hill is a snare which draws artillery fire and leaves an exposed flank on either side.

In no theatre of the war is our cavalry so essential, for the Arabs make up a kind of irregular arm for the Turk. They are always hovering on our flanks ready to take advantage of any accident or confusion by the way. And they follow like jackals in our rear. Two jibbing ponies in a Jaipur transport cart have to be yoked and the cart abandoned. The Arabs are down on it before the rear-guard has passed on 600 yards. After this the nondescript herd closes in, emboldened by the loot.

They are frankly plunderers, and murder is merely the preliminary to pillage. They leave the dead stark, and have been known to dig up graves. Yet, to see their prisoners clamouring for food and water and attention to the wounded, you would think they had been trained in the comity of nations. It is on record that they have sometimes spared the wounded, but only on occasion when some responsible person has been by—influential Sheikh, or a regular Turkish officer.

TREACHEROUS FRIENDS.

Nominally they are fighting for the Turk, but they are the most uncomfortable allies. Their Islamic sympathies are but skin-deep, and they turn on their friends and murder and loot them, too, if opportunity delivers them into their hands. The Turks use them, but put no trust in them. That good sportsman Saif Ullah, once commander of the pompiers brigade at Constantinople, expressed our mutual case against the Arab when he became our prisoner at Amara. "It would be better," he said, "if we could join hands and make an end of these scavengers. We could settle our own differences later."

The Arabs, of course, melt away whenever our cavalry charge. We can never get in among them. They are light and carry little kit, and seem to be independent of supplies. Their horses look thin and poor, but are hard and well fed, and they do not mind using them up. Our chargers are handicapped with their six stone of accoutrement, rifle and sword and ammunition, water-bottle, cloak, two blankets, emergency rations, a day's grain for the horse, and generally a heavier man to carry. The Arab horseman has his bag of dates, a small ration of grain for his horse, and nothing else save his arms and ammunition. These are of no regular pattern—a rifle always, Martini-Henry or Mauser, a dagger, or sword, or both, wrist belt, and bandolier of ammunition, and occasionally, especially among the Muntafik, a lance, a broad-headed, formidable spear like an assegai.

They fire from the saddle for choice, and employ no dismounting tactics. Each man holds his own horse and stands or kneels firing. Their tactics are always to surround a smaller force, shoot the horses, and close in, or to lead our cavalry on to an infantry ambushade. They fear ambushades themselves, and are chary of following us up. They are naturally more formidable in a retirement, when they wait until our cavalry are mounting, and get in their fire before they take up another position. They will only attack small bodies when the odds are five or six to one. They have cut up a patrol or two, but have never got in on a troop or squadron, much less on a regiment, and are not encouraged by their superior numbers, which are indeed discounted by our guns.

A SOLITARY CHARGE.

A skirmish at Birjisiyah Wood, near Shaiba, in March last was, I think, the only occasion on which they have charged. They believed they had taken us in an ambushade and at a disadvantage in the deep mud. We were 450 cavalry with two sections of horse artillery, and vastly outnumbered. We had no time to close in ranks and crumple them up, but wheeled on to them in extended order. We were interlocked. For a minute it was sword and lance. Then they gave. As they retreated they came under our infantry fire, which did bloody execution. It was the best fight they have put up.

It will be gathered from these notes that the Arab is not a sportsman in the much derided British sense of the word. He is not out for casualties, but loot.

It should be explained that what I have written has no reference to the Turkish

TEACHING OF GERMAN IN ENGLAND.

REMARKS BY EDMUND GOSSE.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Modern Languages Association at London University, put the question, "What is to become of the study of foreign languages after the war?"

Political bias, he said, certainly influenced the study of languages. Was the study of the German language to be relegated after the war to a place entirely subordinate to that of the language of the Allies? In Germany there had been a movement to discourage the study of French and English. The very fact that German professors were so intemperate and absurd on this subject should put us on our guard against a like extravagance.

He had been struck by the fact that the German leaders of scientific investigation were much more bitter against us than the scholars were. In this connection he had read a manifesto which had been issued by Professor Ulrich von Willmannsdorff on the subject of intellectual interrelations after the war. This had great importance in view of the position held by its author, who had come to fill almost an official position as the recognised head of the intellectual world of Germany. The manifesto said:—

"The academics and learned societies which guide public opinion in Germany have been watching every step which might prevent the resumption of intellectual intercourse at the end of the war; but until the proper moment arrives for their intervention, they will proceed no further. So far as we know the French Academy is the only learned body which has adopted an opposite line, and it must take the responsibility of whatever consequences may ensue from its action. The manifestations made by isolated scholars in various countries must not be allowed to produce a mischievous effect on the resumption of correct connections between corporate bodies after the conclusion of peace. Our hopes and our wishes should be allowed to extend no further than this—to acquiesce in whatever may ultimately prove in harmony with such reciprocal relations of the States as may be accepted after the conclusion of peace."

"There can, however, be no harm in circulating writings and communications, the nature of which is at least passively not otherwise than favourable to the resumption of foreign scholarships. In the resumption of a condition of concord between the scholars of the belligerent Powers, the learned societies in the honourably neutral States ought to find themselves in a position to take a prominent rôle. In Germany such intervention of neutrals ought to meet with candid support. The learned world of Germany, however, will not sacrifice the honour of the German nation on a single point, either for the sake of peace or in the interests of science."

MR. GOSSE ON "KULTUR."

He took it that Germany had now tacitly abandoned the hope of forcing the whole world to accept her form of intellectual training. He was not one of those who laughed at the Teutonic scheme of imposing Kultur—that is to say, a form of mental and moral discipline acceptable to the Prussian race alone—upon the rest of mankind. He thought it was the most formidable and the most carefully planned attack upon the liberty of intelligence with which the world had been threatened since the days of Mahomed. If it had succeeded it would have reduced the mind of man to permanent and hopeless slavery. The intellectual tyranny of Kultur would have been something much more terrible, because more permanent and hopeless, than the political dominance of Germany.

It was rare to find English officers who spoke or even read French with ease, but he was told that the practical inconvenience was much less than would be supposed. The sentimental inconvenience, however, was considerable, and when the war was over we should see to it that so far as possible the impediments to our comprehension of the French spirit should all be swept away. Our officers in France reported that a frequent sight on the flat roads in the district behind the fighting line was an English soldier gawling along with a French peasant girl on his arm. Neither knew a word of the language of each other, and yet they were seen to be talking all the time. The nature of this droll and mysterious communication was unknown, for if a listener stole near them the interesting couple invariably withdrew into silence.

This strange interchange of impressions was a little like the sympathy with French ideas which was enough to-day for too many of our fellow-subjects. They felt the warmest regard for our neighbours across the Channel, and they were delighted to feel themselves in the company of friends, but their sympathy was inarticulate. There should be an irrevocable opportunity after the war is over of exposing ourselves to the radiance and warmth of the French genius. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gosse confessed that he was entirely ignorant of the Russian language and could scarcely transcribe a proper name from that odd and picturesque alphabet. No doubt an active young person, born in 1916, would come to think it incredible that a man so ignorant could ever have been made president of the Modern Languages Association. (Laughter.)

cavalry, but to the Arabs alone, who form an irregular subsidiary force which must always be taken into account. Also we must leave out of the picture the tribes of these settled and responsible Sheikhs of Kuwait and Mohammurah, who are bound to us by mutual services and an honourable tradition of good faith.

TRADE WITH SPAIN.

GERMANY'S SUCCESS.

In his annual report on the trade of Northern Spain, Mr. Consul Nightingale points out that British merchants have at present an opportunity of capturing a market hitherto largely in the hands of Germans.

In going round the different shops in Vigo one cannot but help being struck by the amount of German goods with which they are all stocked. Most of the articles are of good appearance, but will not bear close inspection. However, they appear to suit this market. I have noticed in the course of my experience in Southern Europe, Africa, and South America, where the climate is never very severe, that a good deal of dress material is of German make; the material is of very little substance, but it is suitable for the climate. The German manufacturers seem to have gone in for supplying the cheaper class of customer all over the world and undoubtedly this is the class which, collectively, consumes most. Most people of slender means in these Southern countries have not the patience to save up their money in order to buy articles of good quality, and in generally both the poorer classes and those of moderate means are more attracted by a showy appearance and get-up—quality being a subordinate consideration. There is also the desire for novelty and change, which could not be easily gratified if the better-class article was bought.

"Catering for the masses is, without doubt, the best business, and the German manufacturers and merchants know this. They also seem to have studied the tastes of the people, and pack their goods in such a manner that the covering boxes or wrappers alone create an incentive to purchase. There is also the question of credit, which is never less than a net, days with the Germans, and more often than not six months."

DUTCH MERCHANT FLEET'S LOSSES.

A survey of the changes undergone by the Dutch mercantile fleet in 1915 shows that, as compared with 1914, it decreased in actual numbers by 8 ships but increased in tonnage by 5,319 tons gross and 1,162 tons net.

Distributed over the various ports and places of ownership, the changes were as follows, according to *Nederlandsche Zee-voer*—

Ships.	Reg. tons gross.	net.
Amsterdam increased by 9	45,937	26,296
The Hague	1	716
Velzen	1	339
Rotterdam decreased by 14	37,838	25,283
Groningen	1	297
Harlingen	1	1,036
Kampen	1	129
Ternouen	2	2,366
		1,384

As compared with the flourishing condition of Dutch shipping, the activity in the sea-port continued dull throughout the year. Only Delfzijl benefited by the frequent arrivals of German cargoes of timber, coming from the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and using the Groningen port as a transit port for Amsterdam and Zaandam. The number of ships now building is 114, with an estimated gross tonnage of 417,650, whilst, on December 31st, 1915, the fleet numbered 455 steamers with a gross tonnage of 1,368,063.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship.

"SIAM" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Options Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to the contrary requesting it to be loaded here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th April, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned.

THORESEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1916. (480)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"NAGOYA" Arrived Hongkong on 20th March, 1916, From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, etc., as a "Moolan" From Persian Gulf, as a "B. I. S. N." and "B. & S. N. Co.'s Steamer."

Options Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1916. (1)

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIKINI ...	BATAVIA	30th Mar.	5th April	SHANGHAI
TJILATJAP ...	MAKASSAR	6th Apr.	11th April	Kobe

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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ARAKAN ...	JAVA	8th May.	15th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly-qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.

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York Building, Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. (194)

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